RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol X. WEDESDAY, APRIL 15, 1829. No. 477.

From the Raleigh Register.

DEBATE ON THE BANK QUESTION,

Which took place in the House of Commons, from Dec. 29, to Jan. 6.

Mr. Gaston's speech concluded.

It appears from the report that the State Bank has purchased cotton in order to furnish itself with specie or northern funds to meet its engagements, and that this bank and the Bank of Cape Fear with the same motives and for the same purposes purchased stock in the Bank of the United States. Sir, I can have no hesitation in saying that if the first mentioned act should be established in a court of justice, and brought home to the directors of the institution, it is a clear violation of charter; and I incline to the belief that the purchase of stock is also a trading in prohibited articles and may be pronounced a violation of charter. There is no doubt, if reliance can be placed on human testimony, that the views of the managers of these institutions in making these purchases were pure, and as little doubt that the acts considered in themselves were injurious to no one. But no honesty of motive—no abstract harmlessness in the act—can justify the transcending of the limits imposed on the corporations by the law which gave them being. The transactions referred to are melancholly illustrations of a truth well known in morals, that one false step almost necessarily induces others. When institutions or individuals fail to comply with their engagements—when the failure is repeated and becomes in some measure habitual—they are insensibly led into shifts and disreputable contrivances which at first were not dreamed of.

A good deal of invective has been poured upon the State and Cape Fear Banks for having purchased their notes in foreign markets at a discount. That such a practice might render these banks liable to degrading suspicions, and that on that account they ought to have been foreborn will readily be granted. But that they were violations of charter—or were actually injurious to the credit of their paper, I deny. A bank is under no obligation to pay its notes except at the places where they are made payable. If it choose to pay them where payment cannot rightfully be demanded, it may like an individual make its own bargain. As to the effect produced on the notes the testimony is complete. The effect as well as the design of the transaction was by giving a greater price than was current in the market to appreciate, not to depreciate the notes

When then, the charges preferred with the view of founding upon them a prosecution against the banks are examined and are fairly tested by the evidence, what, Mr. Chairman, is the conclusion to which we are brought? With regaid to one—the Bank of Newbern—there surely can scarcely be a difference of opinion. The most embittered prejudice—the most unsparing spirit of censure—has been unable to point out a single act in the managers of that institution on which to support a charge of a violation of charter. And, sir, I do not hesitate to say to you in the name of these gentlemen, that if you desire to institute a judicial inquiry, whether *they* have not forfeited their charter—come on. They will not shrink from the investigation—nor deprecate its results. Come on as soon as you please. And this they say not in the tone of defiance—nor in the language of passion—but with the calm confidence of self-approving integrity. That they have committed errors—can easily be shown, and none so great and so manifest as excessive lenity to their debtors. But a breach of charter you cannot show. Against the State Bank you probably may establish a violation of charter in the purchase of cotton, and possibly against that and the Bank of Cape Fear you may prove a violation also in the purchase of United States stock. Whether you will therefore be able to demand a judgment of forfeiture I shall not pretend to decide. Remember that the state is an individual corporator—and to the amount of one fourth nearly of the whole stock. Remember that your treasurer was and is *ex officio*, a director of the State Bank. Remember that the directors of each of the banks have been always appointed (with perhaps two extraordinary exceptions) in conformity to the almost overwhelming vote of the state. Remember too, that the state has not only taken her share of the gains of these institutions, but a share vastly disproportionate to her share in the stock. When these things are remembered, it may perhaps be doubted whether she will be heard when demanding a forfeiture for acts in which she had a full participation.

Without meaning to go into an exact account of the profits which the state has derived from these institutions, I have drawn up a statement which may give the members of the committee some information on the subject If we look into the treasurer's report we shall find that

The state holds of State Bank stock 3046 shares—value	$ 302,512 67	
Has received in bonus and dividends	373,222 50	
	675,735 17	
The state has paid		
In 1811, United States stock and cash,	62,500 00	
In 1312, United States stock and cash,	23,503 89	
Subsequently, in various purchases of bank shares,	50,112 67	
	—136,206 56	
And has realised in profits from the State Bank,	539 528 61	
The state holds in stock of the Bank of Newbern, 1959 shares	174 810 00	
Has received in dividends and bonus	144 10 74	
In tax on shares of other stockholders,	91 919 00	
	410 837 74	
The state paid in 1808, 9, 10,	25,000 00	
In 1817 and 1818,	41,000 00	
For shares bought in 1824 and since,	34,8 0 00	
	—100 810 00	
Has received in profits from the Bank of Newbern,	310,027 74	
The state holds of Cape Fear Bank stock, 2122 shares, worth	189,140 00	
Has received in dividends and bonus,	133,404 00	
In tax as above,	87,933 00	
	410,177 00	
The state paid in 1808, 9, 10,	25 000 00	
In 1817 and 18,	41 000 00	
For shares since bought,	17,540 00	
	83,540 00	
Has received in profits from the Bank of Cape Fear,	326,637 00	

Thus, sir, it will be seen, that the state has got back all that she ever advanced, that is to say the sum of $320,556 56 cents, and made on hi principal the enormous profit of $1 176 213 34 I have not included in the advances the amount of treasury notes advanced to the banks, viz the sum of $262 000. because they have not been redeemed. But if these were all paid, her profits would yet be but little short of a million! —in more precise terms $914,213 34 cents.

Now, then, let us suppose that you can establish against the banks, or some of them, the charge of a violation of charters, and that you may be heard complaining of acts in which you have concurred, and from which you have derived the principal part of the gains. I ask, what do you purpose to effect by the prosecution which you are to order? Do you wish that these institutions should cease to operate, and close their concerns? You have but to intimate such a wish, and they will all do so. There is not one which is not ready to quite, if it were not withheld by a regard to the public convenience. The business has ceased to be profitable, and the stockholders can apply their funds much more advantageously. Do you wish to produce a forfeiture of the charter? Its effect is a dissolution of the corporations —a complete extinction of their existence. And when this takes place, what is the condition of our country? Upon a dissolution of a corporation—upon its civil death—I state the law to be, and I state it with an entire readiness to pledge, on the correctness of this statement, my professional reputation, whatever it may be—I state the law to be, that the lands of the corporation revert to those from whom they came—that the personal chattels are taken by the state for the want of an owner—and that all debts due to or from the corporation are completely and forever extinguished. Suppose the bank corporations dissolved, then, and what is the condition our country? The debtors indeed are released—they may be benefited by a tremendous catastrophe. But what is the value of the million and a half of the bank notes in circulation? They are converted into rags. What the value of your 7027 shares of bank stock? Whence will come your available funds to carry on the operations of government? How are you, from an impoverished people to raise the necessary revenue?

If a dissolution of the charters is not designed, what other object can you have? Is it—plunder? I blush to ask the question, but it must be asked. Is it plunder? I have heard it called by a more sonorous, perhaps a less offensive name, confiscation. But no change of name will alter its nature. I never can believe that a respectable portion of this committee can be brought to sanction such a scheme. Yet it is avowed. The gentleman who instituted this inquiry, who offered you this resolution, offered some time since, a bill to carry his plan into complete operation. It is true, the bill which he has just read does not go the whole length of that which he first presented. It is but a part of his proposed plan, and the residue is reserved for subsequent enactments. But as we have been heretofore favoured with his plan in *extenso*, as there has been no retraction of any part of that plan, and as it is proper before we act, that we should distinctly see the end to which we are to be conducted, I feel myself justified in calling the attention of the committee to his entire scheme.

By it he purposes to seize to the use of the state all the effects of these corporations. With this fund of rapine, he designs to establish a new bank to be owned by the state, and to be managed by directors annually appointed by the general assembly. These directors are to be empowered to borrow a million of dollars in specie, to assist the operations of the mammoth institution. And the faith of the state—that is to say, the property of all its citizens—is to be put in pledge, to answer for the engagements of these directors.

I dislike to use harsh terms—and I certainly design no personal imputations. The gentleman is probably not aware of the character of his own project. But I must say of this plan, that a more stupendous scheme—a more monstrous compound of tyranny, profligacy and folly—it has never been my lot to meet with. Of tyranny—lawless tyranny! Where is the law which imposes the penalty of confiscation on any of the acts which you attribute to the banks? Can you enact the penalty—prescribe the punishment—after the aileded offence is committed? If they be delivered over to the courts for trial, can you give to these courts any rule of decision but that which is contained in the universal law of the land? Can you make a special law to suit a case after it has occurred? Of profligacy and wickedness! The state, perfectly content while the operations of herself and her associates were profitable, as soon as the annual gains are diminished, complains that they were unlawful; and, by way of punishing *the concern*, keeps her share and seizes also the stock and profits of her co-partners! Of folly and insanity!—In violation of the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting a state from issuing bills of credit, she becomes a bank! She commits the management of this Bank of the State, owning effects to the amount of five millions, to men who have no personal interest—who give no security for their fidelity—who are to be elected by members of the assembly—and to be elected by the arts, manœuvres, and the corruption, which an unholy thirst for money may and will put in exercise. These men who may and probably will use their power to enrich themselves, their associates, dependants and parasites, are to pledge the faith of North Carolina to any extent, and put in pawn every dollar of her citizens. And after experiencing the evils resulting from an excessive issue of paper, we are to have a Mammoth Institution, with an unlimited power of issues, and which is to make paper almost as plentiful as the Old Continental Money!

One word more, in passing, Mr. Chairman, upon this notion of establishing a Bank of the State. It has been suggested in another form, and from another quarter. I do most earnestly and solemnly warn this house and the people, from ever adopting so pernicious a project. Disguise it as you may, it is a palpable violation of the federal constitution, which we are all sworn to support. What are bills for the payment of money, issued by order of the state, and for the payment of which the faith of the state is pledged, but bills of credit issued by the state? Do you change their character by converting the state into a bank, and calling the notes bank notes? Miserable subterfuge! Do you get rid of your oath that you will not issue bills of credit, by causing it to be done on your account? Wretched prevarication! The measure is as repugnant to true policy as it is abhorrent from the constitution. A state never can carry on banking operations with discretion. These require the keen sighted and ever vigilant superintendence of those who have a direct and personal interest in their good management. For their success, it is essential that they should be conducted on those principles of steady, cautious and often severe policy, which alone can attract to them the confidence of the public. But put them under state control, and in every emergency, these principles will be made to yield to real or imaginary state necessity. The election—the annual election of directors—will introduce into the legislature a spirit of intrigue, combination, and corruption, destructive of moral principle; and sooner or later such banks must blow up. Sir, so far from countenancing a bank owned by the state, I lay it down as a sound rule, that a state never should have any concern in a bank. The alliance, like that between church and state, is unnatural. It corrupts all parties. While the favor of the state is propitiated—and often it is propitiated by scandalous sacrifices of principle—the bank has an influence which secures to it irresponsibility: When the favor of the state is lost—and it may be lost without a crime—unmerited partiality gives way to capricious hate and tyrannic resentment. I would have banks owned solely by individuals—managed by directors having a deep personal interest in their good conduct, and appointed by their brother stockholders. I would have them regulated by proper charters which compelled them to a punctual fulfilment of engagements, and denounced prompt and adequate penalties against delinquency. Such banks—under the double control of enlightened self interest and impartial law—would indeed be blessings to the community—But from banks of the state may a kind Providence save my country!

But, sir, it may be asked, have not the operations of the banks been irregular and often mischievous? Do we not now experience evils which have resulted from these operation? Ought not these evils to be cured, and is it not the duty of the legislature to apply the remedy? Must we not do something? That the evils alluded to have existed, and to a certain extent yet exist—that they ought to be removed—and that we should apply the appropriate remedy, if it be with us to be administered, is cheerfully conceded. But it is well to remember that a restless and fidgety impatience "to do something," to apply some remedy or other for an existing disease, is often more injurious than absolute inactivity. Where the constitution is sound the patient will frequently recover if he be let alone—while the rash prescriptions of officious nurses and unskilful doctors will but ensure his death. Quackery in legislation is as common as quackery in medicine, and in both is usually manifested by the exhibition of violent remedies. At no moment since the year 1819 have the evils complained of been less aggravated, and the prospect of removing them so encouraging as the present. The true remedy—one too beyond our control—has been and continues to be in operation. Its effect is certain. The United States Bank has compelled the banks of this state to withdraw from circulation their redundant issues—to collect their debts—curtail their discounts, and redeem their paper. The consequence is, that at this moment depreciation has almost disappeared. It was foreseen, it was designed by those who established this powerful institution that it should restore a sound currency The Bank of Cape Fear from its locality was first subjected to the operations of the United States Bank Every expedient which could be devised to elude its action and to baffle its efforts—was tried, and tried in vain. The Bank of Cape Fear was at length forced to become a specie paying bank, and at this day is as regular and punctual in all its operations as any institution in the United States. Gentlemen have no idea of the irresistible control which the Bank of the United States holds over the banks of the state. The paper which these issue is received by the Bank of the United States as gold and silver. It is immediately presented for redemption, and redeemed it must be. No banks now can continue to exist in North Carolina issuing discredited paper. The Bank of Newbern is following, rapidly following the example of the Bank of Cape Fear. It is making every effort in its power to become to all intents and purposes a specie paying bank. Of this the Bank of the United States has unquestionable assurance, not by words but by deeds, and under this assurance it aids in these efforts so as to accellerate the accomplishment of this end. The State Bank finding its capital too unwieldly and its machinery too cumbrous to permit it to continue operations with advantage, has announced its purpose to retire their paper from circulation, to collect their debts, and discontinue business. Is legislation wanted then to correct depreciation, or to enforce punctuality? No laws which the wisdom of men can enact can more effectually produce these ends, consistently with the well being of the community, than they will be produced without legislation. It is possible that by rash and violent measures you may compel a too rapid reduction of the circulating medium, and a too severe pressure upon the debtors—you may thus impair the safety of the debts, increase the sacrifice of property, and extend insolvency and bankruptcy through the country. But you do not want to force the banks to collect more rapidly than their exigencies demand. On the contrary, at the very moment when the banks are arraigned because their paper is not equivalent to gold and silver, the strongest fears are expressed and the loudest clamours indulged, because they are taking the only means to cure this depreciation. The banks require payments from their debtors—and the State Bank is about to wind up its affairs. If this be permitted, exclaim these inconsistent accusers, they will wind up also the affairs of the citizens of North Carolina!

Sir, the evils of overtrading cannot be cured without some and serious inconvenience. Easy is descent to error, but to retrace our steps requires labor, privation and fortitude. The fears however, which have been expresssed, are greatly exaggerated. It can never be the interest of an institution to break down any of its debtors and thus endanger the solvency of the others. But if the managers of any of the banks should be tempted by solicitude to close their concerns, to adopt a too rigorous rule of collection, you have a sure and efficient control. The directors must obey the orders of the stockholders. Many of these stockholders are themselves debtors. I am within bounds when I say, that a third of the debt due to each bank is due from its own stockholders. The vote of the state in all general meetings, by reason of the peculiar strength which the charter assigns it; is of itself nearly sufficient to counterbalance all opposition. United with the suffrages of those who never will vote for their own destruction, it is absolutely irresistible.

We underrate, strangely underrate, the resources of our state. We make no show in the list of exports, because but little is directly exported to foreign markets But, sir, the products of our industry, which are sent annually, either to our sister states or foreign markets, are not less than eight millions of dollars. I state confidently that the ports of Newbern, Washington, Beaufort, Swansborough and Ocracock, export this year to the amount of two millions of dollars. I do not know what are the exports from the immense country and the numerous ports acjoining to the Albemarle and its tributary waters. I have heard from respectable authority, that they are at least equal to three millions of dollar—but let them be stated at two only. The detailed report on the subject of the appropriations for the flats below Wilmington, must convince us that the exports from Cape Fear are too millions more. Now, sir, what shall we say of the valuable products of our rich western, north-western and south-western counties, which are carried to Lynchburg, Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk, on the north and to Columbia, Augusta, Cheraw, Camden and Charleston, on the south. Do I not undervalue them when I estimate them as equal to one fourth of those of the whole state? It has been asked where is the money to be had? This, sir, is the most idle of all apprehensions. Money will always go where there is productive labor to buy it. Industry—skill—economy—never fail to command it. When Spain owned all the mines of Mexico and Peru, did she

abound with money? Without mines, have England, France and Holland, in the days of industry and peace, ever wanted it? To the list of means to meet and defray our debts, I may, with truth, add a traffic to which even allusion is painful. At least one million of dollars will be brought into the state this year, in payment for slaves that have been carried to the south and south-west. However humanity may deplore the existence of slavery, and however she may regard those who enrich themselves by this traffic, it cannot be denied that the state is doubly benefited by the removal from its boundaries, of the surplus of our slave population.

I see indeed, sir, calls for exertion, prudence and economy—but I see no reason for despondency or alarm. The banks have at length entered in good faith upon the course of regimen which alone can cure the chronic disease under which the state has long laboured. Should they deplete too fast, check them. If they go on judiciously, sustain and encourage them. You may in one way advantageously co-operate with the banks, give facilities to their debtors, and procure for yourselves a moral freedom to act as you may judge best, when their charters shall expire. Let the true value of the shares in the capital stock of each bank be ascertained. Authorize the directors to receive, at a price not exceeding this value, these share in payment of debts. When thus received, let the shares be completely extinguished, and cease, in every respect, to constitute a part of their capital stock. We have seen, that the ability of a bank to operate, depends not on the nominal amount of its capital. A small, but efficient capital, enables it to do as much business as one larger, but not more efficient, while the latter tempts constantly to excessive issues. Some of the debtors have stock which they would be willing to pay in discharge of their debts, and those who have it not can procure it from their neighbors without a sacrifice of property. To this extent, it will form a convenient addition to the exchangeable commodities of the country, and perform at the same time, the functions of money. And, above all, the institutions which do not purpose to wind up their concerns, may thus get them within a manageable compass, so as to be ready to pursue whatever course you may deem most expedient when the allotted term of their charters shall be about to expire.

Sir, there is nothing striking, or original, or violent, in my plan. But on that account it is not likely to be less efficient. I have lived long enough to distrust the assurances of confident projectors, and to regard bold experiments with some degree of apprehension. Violent changes are never made, without producing consequences unforeseen and unexpected. True wisdom endeavors humbly to emulate the wisdom which is displayed in the operations of nature, which produces the most beneficent results by means scarcely perceptible, acting steadily, gradually, constantly. Nor should true courage ever be confounded with that fool hardiness which rushes to the accomplishment of its object, blind to the dangers and reckless of the consequences of the deed. I will detain you no longer than to present a compendium of my views in the form of resolutions. Whatever may be their fate, they will serve at least as an index to my fellow citizens, of my opinions and reflections on this interesting subject, and perhaps to those who may feel the effects—the fatal effects of our rashness—they may be a memento of the humble efforts which were made to arrest and prevent them.

Mr. Potter said, that what had fallen from the gentleman from Newbern was directly at variance with the facts which had appeared in evidence. It was to be regretted that the gentleman should not employ his distinguished talents in behalf of the people, rather than in defending these banking corporations. The gentleman had endeavored to make the committee believe that the officers of these institutions had done nothing amiss; that no one was injured by their proceedings, and that therefore there was no ground of complaint.

The gentleman set out with denying the facts that appeared in evidence in relation to the manner in which the capitals of the Newbern and Cape Fear Banks were fabricated. He admitted that a considerable portion of the stock of each was paid for, in bank notes, and some of it in negotiable notes, but justified the measure. He put a construction upon the act of assembly increasing the capitals of those banks, which he (Mr. P.) did not consider to be correct. To prove that this stock was fabricated by the banks, without receiving for it any funds upon which they could issue any additional notes, Mr. P. read an extract from the statement made before the committee by the gentleman from Newbern himself.

The gentleman from Newbern justifies this proceeding on the ground that the legislature were aware that bank notes, and not specie, would be paid in for the additional stock which they authorized. He did not profess to be acquainted with the history of the transaction; but he had little doubt that the friends of these banks insidiously palmed these plans for increasing the stocks of the banks upon the legislature, and they were passed upon, without their effects being thoroughly understood.

The gentleman had stated, that the legislature authorized the State Bank to go into full operation as soon as 87,500 dollars were paid in. Mr. P. said he understood the charter differently. He believed the bank was authorized to go into operation so far only as that amount of capital would warrant, making its issues accordingly.

In relation to the bank which he represents, the gentleman tells the committee with an air of defiance, that if they wish to sue that institution to come on, they are ready to meet any inquiry, which it may be thought proper to make in relation to that bank. Mr. P. repeated, that all he wished was, to hand these corporations over to the law; if they have done nothing amiss, they have nothing to fear; but if otherwise, they will have to answer for their misdeeds.

But the gentleman says, plunder appears to be our object. What! shall they who have violated all faith, and all law; they who have fattened on the life blood of their fellow citizens, when we propose means for putting a stop to their violence, shall they be permitted to charge us with a design of plunder? If those who pursue their victims with pen in hand, and murder men according to the rules of arithmetic—who deliberately calculate how much a victim can bear—who extort from him his last cent, and leave him to perish—are these men to talk of plunder, when the legislature wishes to stop them in their career?

Mr. P. said it required considerable firmness to enable the members of this committee to stand to their determination to bring these moneyed institutions to account; but he trusted gentlemen would resolve on this occasion to perform their duty. For he would not believe that gentlemen would be willing to return to their constituents without acting on this subject; and say to them, when asked what they had done with the banks, that they had no doubt that the directors of these institutions had violated the charters and acted very improperly; but they were so ably defended, that they fell down and worshipped—not the golden calf, but the calf of paper.

If the people thoroughly understood the evils produced by these institutions Mr. P. said, they would rend to pieces those who have the management of them.

The gentleman had objected to his plan for a new bank, that directors appointed by the legislature might run off with the money; as if officers chosen by the general assembly would not be as likely to be men of integrity, as those chosen by stockholders.

On motion of Mr. Alexander the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Mr. J. W. Alexander said, it was with some reluctance that he entered upon the discussion of a subject on which the talents of the house were much divided. It was however important, and he owed it to his constituents to investigate it. He did not intend to go into an investigation of the facts of the case. As these had been reported, after a full examination of evidence, by a numerous and respectable committee, he should consider them as established. And if this be the case, there can be no doubt that the State Bank, the Bank of Newbern and the Bank of Cape Fear, have all violated their charters. In respect to the State Bank especially, it seems to have violated its charter whenever it suited its convenience to do so.

It had been observed by the gentleman from Newbern, that as soon as the State Bank went into operation, it had a right, from its charter, to issue notes to the amount of $4 800,000. Mr. A did not think this position was correct. The charter of each bank limits the amount of its issues; and says, that respect shall be had to the amount of its stock; and the State Bank charter forbids the removal of stock from one branch to another. Suppose the whole stock of the banks had been promptly subscribed for, and the two first payments made in gold and silver as prescribed—but the deferred payments were yet to be made. The bank could not then surely do the same extent of business as if the whole stock had been paid for.

The evidence given to the committee, was necessarily mostly confined to the State Bank. What, Mr. A. asked, was the situation of that bank in the years 1818 and 1819? The amount of specie in the vaults of that bank in November, 1818, it appears from the evidence, was $99 973. The notes in circulation were $1.183,667. In February 1819, the specie was less by about $800, but the notes in circulation were increased $100,000. In May 1819, the specie was reduced to $76 114. and the notes were $1,200,000. In November 1819, the specie was only $44,056, and the notes $897,225.

He inquired of the committee, whether it was not a correct construction of the charters of the banks, to say that they are limited in their issues to three dollars in paper to one in specie? If this were so, he called on gentlemen to examine the above statement, and calculate what amount of interest these institutions have wrongfully made in the prosecution of their business.

Mr. A. referred to the evidence of Mr. Dewey, cashier of the State Bank, where he says, that in the exhibit made by that bank for May 1828, the specie on hand was stated to be 214,000, though 140,000 of it consisted of stock of the United States Bank, which stock, he (Mr. A.) understood, was pledged for a debt to an equal amount.

But the gentleman from Newbern says that the state is represented in the directory of that bank; yet if the officer whose duty it is to do so does not make proper reports, is the legislature precluded from examining into this matter? Can any one say that the sovereign will of North Carolina is expressed in the government of the affairs of the State Bank, when it is seen that it violates its charter whenever it believes it to be its interest to do so? And what are we called upon to do? To call the officers of this institution to an account. They have violated their charter, and received more interest from the people than they ought to have done. Why, then, do gentleman object to the calling of these corporations to account? We are told it cannot be done, because if you go on with your quo warranto, the corporations will be dissolved, the debts due to and from the institutions will be extinguished.

I deny this to be the law, said Mr. A. The law does not produce such a consequence; and if it did, it is competent for this legislature to alter the law, notwithstanding what the gentleman from Newbern has said about *ex post facto* law.

Has the legislature, asked Mr. A. never before acted upon this principle? In the year 1786, when the legislature was composed of men as eminent for legal talents as at any period since—when it contained some of the able patriots who formed the constitution—these men passed an act calling upon those who had been commissioners for settling the claims of the officers and soldiers of the continental line, in much stronger language than is used in the bill at present before the committee. These men had become corrupt, and it was necessary to call them to account. The act passed on this occasion, was entitled "An act to bring to condign punishment and to secure their estates so as to be answerable to the public, the persons therein described, accused of certain crimes and fraudulent practices," &c.

Here, the legislature passed an act to bring certain men to trial who had greatly abused the trust which had been reposed in them, and to prevent them from alienating their property—and these men were tried, convicted and punished. But say gentlemen, if the Supreme Court of North Carolina call upon these corporations to answer for their flagrant conduct, the consequences will be most appalling—the people will be freed from paying the debt of five millions of dollars, which they are supposed to owe to these banking institutions. This, said Mr. A. will not be the consequence. He relied on a passage in Kent's Commentaries, to show that the state would succeed to all the personal estate of the corporations if they were dissolved.

According to the law of the land, when the corporation is dissolved, it is the death of the corporation. The debts may die so far that the corporation cannot collect them, but the debts are property and as such are vested in the people. The corporate body is deprived of the means of suing for its debts. But cannot, Mr. A. asked, the legislature say how the money and property shall be disposed of? Has this never been done? What took place, after the formation of our present government with regard to the estates of foreigners, whose property was declared to be forfeited to the state. It was confiscated, and commissioners were appointed to collect and dispose of this property.

Mr. A. thought the course pointed out by the gentleman from Granville was correct, so far as it provided that the legislature should call on the attorney general to commence prosecutions against the officers of these corporations.

If any gentleman had doubts on the subject, he would refer them to a case in the 5th vol. of the Massachusetts reports

Will the legislature of North Carolina permit those corporations to go on and collect their debts from the people, and distress them to any extent they please? He trusted not—they have violated their charters and ought to be called to account.

Can there be any difficulty? It is said we have no right to pass an *ex post facto* law. There is no necessity for this. The common law has said, that when a corporation has violated its charter, it may be disfranchised. How? In the very mode that the gentleman from Granville has proposed. The people have a right to call upon these corporations through their courts, and then after forfeiture is decreed, take the proper steps in respect to their property. We do not say their property shall be forfeited; but propose to try them according to law.

Mr. A. said he did not intend to say any thing on the project for establishing a new bank of the state. That was a distinct question, and he was sorry that the two matters had been connected with each other. He believed there were many willing to prosecute the present banks who are not prepared to vote for the new bank proposed by the gentleman from Granville. He believed that banks with small capitals were more serviceable to the public, and would be more correctly managed, than large establishments.

Mr. A. concluded his remarks, by observing, that the report made by a majority of the members of the bank committee was altogether apologetic. They acknowledge that the conduct of the banks has been irregular, but that the managers of these institutions have been compelled to take the steps of which they are accused. The gentleman from Newbern, though he acknowledges the conduct of the banks has been incorrect, is of opinion that they have not been guilty of usury. Mr. A. thought differently. If a man asks accommodation from the banks, he is told he cannot get it, except he will exchange a certain amount of money of more value than their notes. He could see no difference between this practice, and that where a man refuses to lend his money, except the borrower will purchase a horse, or any other article, from him at an extravagant price—which our courts have declared to be usury.

Mr. Spruill, (hairman of the majority of the bank committee) said it was the object of the committee to state the facts of the case to the house and leave the legislature to take what course they might judge proper. It was not their intention to make any apology for the conduct of the banks, but to give, not only the facts, but the reasons also, which had been offered in evidence, for these institutions. These facts and these reasons will go to the public, who will form their own opinion upon them.

Various propositions, said Mr. S. are now before the committee—not only the recommendations of the majority and minority of the bank committee, but also the resolutions of the gentleman from Newbern and the resolutions and bill introduced this morning, by the gentleman from Granville, (Mr. Wyche.) The important enquiry is, will the legislature express any opinion or take any steps on the subject? and if so, what shall be done? From the examination which had taken place before the committee, the conduct of the State Bank has been very improper, if not highly culpable. Much of the evil may have grown out of the organization of that bank, which he regarded as fundamentally wrong. What is the origination of this bank?

It is under 96 or 98 directors, distributed among a principal bank and six branches, with considerable, and in many respects, co-ordinate powers. These branches are scattered over the whole state. Nothing could be expected from a system so loose and so extended. If we get clear of the institution, he hoped we should take care in future in forming any establishment of the kind.

Mr. S. did not care how soon the State Bank wound up its concerns, provided that in doing so, it did not distress its debtors.—In his opinion it had done but little good. It had afforded to the people an opportunity of embarrassing themselves with debt which they might find some difficulty in paying. But he did not consider the present period distressing beyond any other, as had been represented.—Our crops are unusually good throughout the state. The prices are fair—and the amount of exports of every description, will not be short of seven or eight millions of dollars.

The single article of cotton will amount to three millions of dollars—and the whole of our other exports will produce four or five millions more. With such resources, the people will be able to pay their debts. He believed they are now more disposed to buy, and more disposed to pay. He trusted therefore, that there would be less difficulty experienced among the people generally than had been apprehended.

If the State Bank shall proceed to close its business—and do not insist on too large instalments from its debtors, it will be a blessing to the country. After their affairs are wound up, there will be left sufficient ability in the Newbern and Cape Fear Banks to accommodate the community with a sufficiency of circulating medium. And if not, it will be time enough for the legislature of 1835, when the charters of these banks expire, to make provision in this respect.

It is said, that the people of this state owe five millions of dollars to the banks. Of this sum a very large amount, Mr. S. had no doubt was due from the directors and stockholders. For these he felt but little sympathy. They had enjoyed the large profits of the institutions, and they might now bear a share of the difficulties attendant on the winding up of their concerns. But so far as individuals are concerned, he hoped they would be indulged as much as the nature of the case will allow.

It has been said, that if the State Bank withdraws his notes from circulation, there will not be sufficient currency left to answer the purposes of the community. He was of a different opinion. We have heretofore had too many bank notes afloat, which had caused them to depreciate in value. It would be of advantage to the public that a part of them should be withdrawn—and the sooner it is done the better. It is not supposed that either the Newbern or Cape Fear Banks intend to close their business. The Cape Fear Bank has become a specie paying bank—and the Newbern Bank is using every means to become so. These two banks, with the Fayetteville branch of the United States Bank, and such notes as come in from the adjoining states of Virginia and South Carolina, would be sufficient for all our purposes.

One of the objects of the bill now before the committee, is to establish a new Bank of the State;—on principles in his opinion, more objectionable than those of the present State Bank. The stock of this new bank is to be owned entirely by the state—to be under the direction of officers, with salaries—and irresponsible faith and honor. We have found it impracticable to keep the present State Bank within the bounds prescribed for it; and he should be very unwilling to see the state embark in any such scheme as that proposed by the gentleman from Granville. If we establish any other bank, let it be placed on a solid foundation—under the management of respectable individuals—with a moderate capital, just sufficient to answer the purposes of the community; and its business done on short loans so as always to keep its issues within its control. He believed it will be necessary to have banks on these principles to prevent the United States' Bank having the entire control of the circulating medium of the state. Such a state of things he thought much to be deprecated. The influence which the United States Bank must acquire over the monied concerns of the state, if left without a rival in a local institution, would be dangerous to liberty.

There is a feature in the bill, proposed by the gentleman from Granville, to which, Mr. S. said, he strongly objected. The directors of the proposed new bank are to have power to borrow money to any amount on the faith of the state. He was unwilling to pledge the faith of the state for any such purpose. This new bank, however, is not to go into operation until the contemplated suit in equity against the banks is determined. And when will that be? Not in our time. For if the suit goes on, the testimony of five hundred persons, living in different parts of the state, must be taken. So that if such a bank is to be established, it will be for our children—and not for us.

With respect to the proposition for a *quo warranto* enquiry, into the conduct of the banks, he could see no good growing out of it. He believed the banks had all been culpable—but no benefit would accrue to the state from such an enquiry.

The proceedings by *quo warranto*—and the effect of a judgment on such a writ—were little understood in this state. Whether the state succeeded or failed in the prosecution, the result might be ruinous to the best interests of the people.

(To be continued.)

Late from England.

New-York, April 4.

From Liverpool, the Sylvanus Jenkins packet ship arrived last evening, bringing London papers to the 13th. Of continental news we see nothing of consequence. Indeed, the all absorbing question discussed in the London papers, is that of Catholic emancipation; and the King's speech, recommending the consideration of that question, is pronounced on all hands to be the most important address from the sovereign, since the revolution that placed a Protestant family upon the throne. Of the leading newspapers, the John Bull, Bell's Messenger, and the Courier, are opposed to concession. The Times, Chronicle and Sphinx in its favor. Mr. Peel, the staunch and able advocate, heretofore, of the disabilities imposed upon the Catholics, has, under a sense of imperious necessity, and of duty as a minister of the crown, changed his course, without changing his opinions; and, entertaining the sentiments he always did, of the danger and impolicy of granting equality of rights to the Catholics, he yields to the obligation of his station, in becoming the conductor, through the house of commons, of a bill granting this equality. There cannot be a doubt, we presume, of the success of the bill, and we think the Times right, when it says, in reference to this subject—"In six months hence, men will look at each other and exclaim: What was that scruple which withheld emancipation? what was that terror which overhung the anti-catholics? The act of emancipation will pass, like the repeal of the test act, for the disappearance of a shadow, which haunted our sleep, and locked up our faculties as a night mare."

As a preliminary proceeding, Mr. Peel introduced, on the 10th instant, in the house of commons, a severe bill for the suppression of unlawful associations. Happily the Catholic Association, with equal wisdom and moderation, had, upon the king's

speech, determined to dissolve of themselves. So that the bill, if it passed into a law, will only have the Brunswick clubs—which would, we presume, in like manner with the Catholic Association, be subject to its operation—to act upon.

M. O'Connel arrived in London, on the 10th instant, but under existing circumstances, would not, it was supposed, press to take his seat.

The London papers contain the correspondence between Count Saldanha, commanding the Portuguese refugees, who, to the number of 600, sailed from Plymouth, ostensibly for Brazil, and Captain Walpole, of his Britannic Majesty's frigate Ranger, off Terceira, where these refugees attempted to land. This they were prevented from doing by Capt. Walpole, acting, as he states, under positive orders from his government; and, in consequence, after a long correspondence, the transports made sail for Brest, where they were received with greatest kindness. Unfortunately, the Ranger, in firing *at* the transports, to bring them to, fired *into* one of them, killing one man and wounding two others. The transaction was mentioned with much feeling in parliament, and explanations would be had upon the subject from the ministers.

In the grain and cotton market, a decline is announced, as the Commercial Record will show.

American.

---

altimore, April 4.

By the schr. Eagle, Waddle, at this port, from St. Jago de Cuba, the editors of the Chronicle have been favored with a file of Kingston (Jamaica) papers, from the 10th to the 17th February inclusive.

H. M. ship Victor arrived at Kingston on the 9th Feb. in 7 days from Cartagena, and brought accounts that the Peruvians had declared for BOLIVAR and that he had proceeded to Peru, with 8000 men, in whose presence he was to declare himself Dictator. The same vessel also brought accounts that Admiral Gurse, on some occasion of rejoicing, was killed by the bursting of a cannon which had not been fired for some years. The admiral was an Englishman, and highly respected by the public authorities and inhabitants of Colombia.

The National Intelligencer,

Published in the City of Washington,

By GALES & SEATON.

THE National Intelligencer is an old established journal, at the seat of the general government. It publishes, originally, regularly and fully, the proceedings and debates of congress, also all the state papers and documents of public interest, laid before congress or originating in that body, and all the acts passed by them. These recommendations, in addition to a variety of other information which is to be found in its columns, connected with the general interests of our own country, with literature and science, and the affairs of the world at large; together with the character of fairness which the paper has sustained under the National Intelligencer useful, and even valuable, to all who feel an interest in the concerns of this or of other countries.

The National Intelligencer is not a party paper, but censures or approves where censure or approbation seems to be due to public measures. It supported the late administration of the general government, when the measures of that administration were such as to meet its approbation. It avows a determination, though it opposed the election of Gen. Jackson, to support the just measures of this administration, but as certainly to oppose the unjust or the proscriptive. It will be, in principle, opposed to any administration of the government whose measures shall show it to have the interests of a party at heart, rather than the great interests of the country. It is, in a word, what its title denotes, a National paper.

For which the independent and impartial course it has pursued, the National Intelligencer has been denounced, and an attempt has been made to put it down, right or wrong, by the strong arm of power directed by caucus agency. The attempt is as vain as it would be for any modern prophet to bid the sun stand still. Thirty years old, this National paper is not in its prime, but acquires strength and power with every day of its existence.

Without having ever sought for popularity, or courted public patronage, the National Intelligencer enjoys already the widest circulation of any newspaper in the United States. It is read in every state and territory in the country. It is read in every capital in Europe, and possesses sources of information exceeded by no other journal.

For the first time, an effort is made to enlarge the subscription to it by sending forth this prospectus, which our adversaries in politics are expected to deal so generously with as to let it be seen, and our friends so kindly as to further our purpose with their aid and countenance. Heretofore we have hardly wished to enlarge our subscription list. Intending hereafter, however, to devote ourselves wholly to the newspaper, and to a proper improvement of "the condition of the press," we invite such further subscriptions, as, being punctually paid, will remunerate our labor and expenses.

The National Intelligencer is published daily, at ten dollars per annum, payable in advance. It is published, also, for the more convenient circulation where a daily mail does not penetrate, three times a week, at six dollars per annum, payable in advance. A remittance of either of these amounts in bank paper, by mail, will ensure the prompt and regular transmission of every paper that may be ordered.

Those subscribing will please to signify whether they desire the paper for a year only, and then to be stopped without farther notice, or wish it to be continued until countermanded.

Washington, March 5. 75—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 15.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Our readers will observe, on reference to our advertising department, that on Monday next a meeting of the citizens of Orange county is appointed to be held at this place. The object of the meeting is to elicit and to diffuse information on the important subject of internal improvement, and to concentrate the public sentiment upon the best method of enlarging our commercial privileges;—to make an effort to excite a spirit of inquiry; to arouse our sleeping energies; to stir into activity our wasted industry; and, by putting our shoulder to the wheel, and judiciously applying the abundant and almost inexhaustible resources which Providence has placed within our reach, to secure for ourselves and our posterity, the advantages of such improvements as will admit us into the market of the world upon terms of equality with the citizens of every other state of this union. We have repeatedly urged this subject upon the attention of our readers, and we may have been enthusiastic in our expectations. But why should we sleep when our neighbours are up and doing? Why should we permit South-Carolina and Georgia on the one hand, and Virginia and all the states north of us on the other, and even the new states in the west, to construct rail-roads and canals through their whole extent, and open great highways to market for the produce of every farm, while we look on in astonishment and wonder at their rapid accomplishment, and the consequent wealth and population which flows in upon them, and lament that Providence has done so much for them, and so little for us? Let the questions be asked, and replied to: Has Providence bestowed no bounties upon us? Has she not given to us a salubrious climate, a fertile soil and minerals in abundance? Has she placed before us any difficulties which industry cannot overcome? Has she indeed bound our coast with iron, blocked up our rivers, and placed impassable barriers to the facilities of commerce? Let us inquire into these things, and see whether industry and a proper application of the means which have been given us will not make us prosperous and wealthy and happy, even as our neighbours. We hope the meeting will be numerously attended.

Mr. Van Buren, secretary of state, arrived at Washington on the 27th ultimo.

Mr. Barry, the new postmaster general, arrived at Washington on the 5th instant, and on the next day entered on the duties of his office.

Public Debt.—The secretary of the treasury has notified the proprietors of the undeemed six per cent stock of 24th March, 1811, amounting to $6,789,722 92, that it will be paid upon the surrender of the certificates, on the 1st of July next.

Thomas G. Scott, esq. has been appointed postmaster at Raleigh, in the place of Daniel Peck, resigned.

The Western Carolinian informs us that at present and for some week past there has been no person confined in the jail of Rowan county; and that not a single writ had been returned to the last term of the Superior Court.

We learn from the Raleigh Star, that a letter has been received from the war department by Gov. Owen, proposing to place under the direction of the agents of the state the 20,000 dollars, appropriated by an act of congress, passed at the last session, for improving the navigation of the Cape Fear river between the town of Wilmington and the mouth of said river; but in consequence of there being no engineer in the service of the state, and being unwilling to take the responsibility upon himself, the governor has determined to call a meeting of the board of internal improvements, to advise with them on the subject.

An act has recently been passed by the legislature of Jamaica, extending to the Jews all the privileges enjoyed by the other white inhabitants.

A new Roman Catholic Church, lately erected in Washington, in this state, was dedicated to the worship and service of God by the Rt. Rev. Bishop England, on the 25th ult.

A public dinner was given at Washington, in this state, on the 27th ultimo, to the hon. C. C. Cambreleng, of New-York. Mr. C. is a native of Washington, and was there on a visit to his relations.

A law has been made in Canton, condemning those who open shops to sell opium, to death by strangulation. Those who are caught smoking, to be exposed two months with wooden collars about their necks, after which they are to be sent to the territories, and given to the soldiers as slaves.

An Iron Wire factory has recently been put into operation at Beaver Falls, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. It is said the wire is made of Juniata iron, and is in every respect equal to the *best* English wire.

The Boston papers announce the death of the venerable Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke, of Salem, in the hundred and first year of his age. The bells of all the churches were tolled as a token of respect to his memory.

Dr Scudder, of New York, has rendered himself famous by his neatness and exactness of imitation in the insertion of artificial eyes. Whether the subject can *see* with them is not mentioned, but for all other purposes they appear perfectly to supply the place of the natural eye, if we can believe the following article from a New York paper of the 21st ultimo.

"We yesterday saw a young man who had just undergone the operation of having an eye inserted by Dr. Scudder. The eye moved, winked, turned, and the light contracted and dilated with the natural eye. He could close one or both the eyes at will. No person could discover with close examination, which was the artificial eye."

Many distressing accidents occurred in celebrated the 4th of March. It has been estimated that the number of persons killed and wounded on that day exceeds fifty.

In New-Haven, Con., a company of young men were firing a salute, and while ramming down the charge fire was accidentally communicated to the piece by the falling of a coal among a few grains of powder on the ground. The piece burst, and the eldest son of Capt. Anson Matthews, an active and promising young man, had both his hands literally torn to pieces; his thumb and part of two fingers were torn from his right hand, and his left hand and wrist were so badly mangled as to render amputation necessary. Four others were wounded, two severely.

At Ellsworth, Maine, after six or eight discharges, and while Mr. Josph Alexander was ramming down the cartridge, the piece from some unknown cause went off, throwing Mr. Alexander ten or twelve feet, breaking both arms above the elbow, and mangling his hands and wrist in a most shocking manner. It was found necessary to amputate both arms a few inches below the shoulder joint.

Homicide.—A sudden rencounter took place last Wednesday night (25th ult.) near Lumberton, between Meredeth Messer and a young man named M'Daniel, from Randolph, in which the latter received a stab with a knife in the abdomen, of which he died on Thursday night. Messer has not been taken. The body of M'Daniel was carried to Randolph by his uncle, who was with him when the unfortunate occurrence took place.

N. C Journal.

Distressing Accident.—We are informed by a friend in Robeson county, that Mr. Barton Baggett, of that county, was killed by lightning on the night of the 1st instant. *Star*

Gold.—It is but recently that machinery has, to any considerable extent, been put into successful operation in obtaining gold in this state. We understand that at the mine in Mecklenburg of Caldwell & Co. (commonly called the Salisbury company) the operation of pulverising the rock, and washing out the gold, is performed by machinery, driven by horse-power. From fifteen to twenty hands are employed, and the product of their labor is about $300 worth of gold weekly.

At Bissell's (or Charleston Company) mine the operations are performed by means of steam power. We are not apprised of the average; but understand it does not vary much from that above mentioned.

There are a number of smaller companies, and individuals, who find more or less daily, averaging from 25 cents to $5 per day each hand.

From which it will be seen that from 1000 to $1500 worth of the precious metal must weekly be dug from the earth in Mecklenburg county. As might be expected, this infuses life and activity into all branches of business. The heavy pressure which is bowing down the necks of the people of this state, bears but lightly on our brethren in Mecklenburg; and will soon, according to the present course of things, scarcely be felt by them. We are told that every branch of industry seems to be revived there; mechanics, merchants, and farmers, begin to wear countenances as pleasing as they did in *better times*.

West. Car.

New York, April 1.

Police Office.—A Canine Constable.—On Monday night a woman who lives at the corner of Scammel and Henry-streets, heard a loud cackling in her hen-roost, which she presumed arose from a depredatory attempt. But there being no man in the house, she felt afraid of going down. A bull dog belonging to the house, however, took upon himself the detection of the rogue. He seized him by the calf of the leg, and held him fast until the thief himself was forced to cry "Watch." The watch came accordingly, and found the man in the hen-house thus detained by the dog. He was walked off in custody.

From the Raleigh Star.

Governors of North-Carolina.—The following list of the governors of this state from the organization of its government to the present time, with the dates of their appointments, is collected from the records of the executive office; and for which we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Muse, the governor's private secretary:

During the Colonial Government.

Charles Eden,	1715
*William Reed, President	1722
Sir Richard Everard,	1727
Gabriel Johnston,	1734
*Matthew Rowan, President,	1753
Arthur Dobbs,	1754
William Tryon,	1766
Josiah Martin,	1771

Subsequent to the Revolution.

Richard Caswell,	1777
Abner Nash,	1780
Thomas Burke,	1781
Alexander Martin,	1782
Richard Caswell,	1785
Samuel Johnston,	1788
Alexander Martin,	1790
Richard Dobbs Spaight,	1793
Samuel Ashe,	1796
Benjamin Williams,	1799
James Turner,	1802
Nathaniel Alexander,	1805
Benjamin Williams,	1807
David Stone,	1808
Benjamin Smith,	1810
William Hawkins,	1811
William Miller,	1814
John Branch,	1817
Jesse Franklin,	1820
Gabriel Holmes,	1821
Hutchins G. Burton,	1824
James Iredell,	1827
John Owen,	1828

*William Reed and Matthew Rowan were presidents of the council at the periods stated above, and acted as governor during vacancies in that office.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT AUGUSTA.

From the Charleston Courier, of the 8th inst.

By last night's mail, we received accounts of a very destructive and distressing fire in Augusta. The several accounts of its extent, state that from 200 to 300 houses are destroyed. The bridge was saved with great difficulty, the abutment having been several times on fire. We received the following letter from a friend, dated

"Augusta, April 3—6 o'clock, P. M.

"I have this moment returned from witnessing the most awful conflagration that Augusta ever experienced. One third, fully, of the town has been destroyed. Seven eighths of the houses on each side of Broad-street, from Bridge Row, including the market house down to John Course, esq. plantation were burnt also, one side of Broad-street above the market, and back to Green-street.

"The firemen are now blowing up buildings, in hopes of stopping a further progress; the wind blew a gale from west, varying at times a little to the north and south. Mr. Course's buildings, near half a mile from the burning houses, were several times on fire, but his negroes keeping water continually at hand, have preserved them, and I believe they may now be considered safe."

We received an extract from our correspondent of the Augusta Courier office, which establishment was also destroyed; but having been politely favored with the following letter of the 4th inst. giving all the particulars contained in the Extra, and some in addition—the publication of the Extra is rendered unnecessary.

"Again has the destructive element scourged our city. All the lower part of the town, comprising fully one half in extent, is reduced to ashes. From Mr. Bignon's fire proof house, on the south, and the Bridge Bank building on the north side, all Broad street, including the new and neatly constructed market, remains but a heap of ruins. The same distance on Ellis, including the theatre, and the north side of Green, all Reynold and Bay-street, is in the same desolate condition. In fact nearly all the buildings below a line drawn from the river, to the south side of Green street, and running immediately by the Bridge Bank building, are destroyed. The exceptions are Gen. Holt's, on the River or Bay-street; General Montgomery's, Mrs. Barrett's, and Mr. Watermer's on Broad-street, and a few small buildings on Ellis and Green streets. On the River or Bay-street, the ware house at the foot of the bridge, was partly burnt and partly torn down, and at this spot on Bay-street, the fire was stopped in its progress up. The loss must be very extensive, and from what I understand will fall very heavily upon the underwriters. Quantities of property, which were industriously saved from the burning houses, were afterwards unavoidably burnt in the streets.—Great distress will naturally result from this calamity, as a number of poor people were burnt out, and lost not only their dwellings, but their furniture and wearing apparel. All the cotton was saved from the ware house which was burnt, but a great deal of corn was consumed. Such was the violence of the wind (for it blew a perfect gale all the while) that it communicated three separate fires, about a quarter of a mile from each other down Broad-street, which continued to burn awfully and spread widely, at one and the same time. This terrible conflagration commenced about half past 2 P. M. yesterday, and continued to burn with incredible fury until seven, and during the space of four hours and a half, upwards of 200 houses were entirely destroyed. It is not ascertained how the fire originated, but presumed to be accident. Its rapid progress was incredible, and many persons who, from the distance they lived from the fire, thought themselves in perfect safety, had not time even to save their furniture or wearing apparel. The scene was rendered still more distressing, from the circumstance of removing to places of security many sick and helpless persons, whose houses become a prey to the devouring element. So terrible a conflagration has never been witnessed here before. It is impossible to form any idea of loss sustained by this dreadful calamity, the appearance of the ruins assures us it must be immense."

Charleston, April 7.

By the arrival yesterday, of the schr. Hyder Ally, from Key West, we received the Register of that place of the 26th, and an Extra from the same office, under date of 30th March.

From the latter we learn, that "there had been several arrivals at Havana from Vera Cruz; the accounts from Mexico represent that unfortunate Republic in a dreadful state of confusion. Every person that could get away were hurrying to the sea ports to embark.

"The accounts from Colombia are very gloomy also; a very severe police had been established, at the head of which General Arismondi has been placed. Gen. Paez commands as general-in chief at Curracoa, in which city there was 17 general officers and very few troops. Money was very scarce, and the few troops only receive one-fourth part of pay.

"The accounts from Bolivar are not very satisfactory—the late insurrection is more alarming than was first supposed.

"The small pox was very prevalent in the Havana and Matanzas, and many had fallen victims to its malignity." *Courier.*

Last Evening's Mail.

The ship United States arrived at New-York on the 8th inst. from Liverpool, bringing Liverpool papers to the 3d, and London to the 2d of March.

Considerable failures had taken place in Liverpool and Manchester.

The Catholic question continued to excite intense interest.

Gen. Maison had been appointed a marshal of France for his services in the Morea; the Greek towns were said to be rising from their ruins.

The news of the death of his holiness Pope Leo the 12th, was received at Vienna on the 15th of February.

The Paris Constitutional of February 25, says: "We are assured that an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Prussia is definitely concluded; it is added, that another great power, solicited to maintain an armed neutrality of 100,000 men, has acceded to this proposition. It is also reported, that the army of the Morea, under the command of Marshal Maison, is to be increased to 25,000. This display of strength may enable him to restore Greece to her ancient limits, comprehending Attica, Beotia, Thessaly and Epirus.

DIED,

In this county, on Wednesday evening last, Mrs. JANE MURPHY, consort of the Hon. A. D. Murphy, in in the 49th year of her age.

In the vicinity of Washington, on the 21st ult. THOS. W. BLACKLEDGE, esq. attorney at law, for several years a member of our state legislature.

At Lumberton, on the 4th instant, suddenly, General ALFRED ROWLAND, in the 53d year of his age, and who some years ago was a representative in the general assembly from Robeson county.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1829.

IT is ordered by the Court, that in future, Monday of each term of the court shall be considered and set apart for the transaction of all county business; and that witnesses and jurors be summoned to attend on Tuesday of each term of the court; and that the clerk cause this order to be published for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

April 14. 77—6w

WANTED,

AS an apprentice to the Boot and Shoe-making business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age, of industrious habits.

Charles L. Cooley.

April 14. 77—

A meeting of the citizens of Orange county friendly to internal improvements, is requested at the court house in Hillsborough, on Easter Monday the 20th of April, to consult on measures calculated to promote that all-important subject.

March 14. 74—

An adjourned meeting of the committee on internal improvements for Orange county, will be held at the Union Hotel on Saturday the 18th of April, at 11 o'clock.

March 14. 74—

Election for Wardens of the Poor.

AN Election will be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on Easter Monday (20th April,) for the purpose of choosing seven Freeholders to serve as Overseers of the Poor for the three years next ensuing. The former Wardens are requested to attend.

Thos. D. Watts, *Sheriff.*

Orange county, March 24. 74

Barrington

EXTRACT.

Art thou a Christian? Though thy cot
Be small, and poverty thy lot,
Rejoice; thy Saviour bent to know
The ills of want, the cares of wo;
And to the faithful poor hath given
The rich inheritance of heaven.
Art thou a Christian, doom'd to roam,
Far from thy friends and native home?
Look round on valley, hill, and plain,
Cliffs crown'd with trees, and fields with grain;
View nature's charms, and busy man,
And tell me, 'midst the varied plan,
What hast thou mark'd, or what survey'd,
That God, thy Father, hath not made?
Then love his works, and love to trace
His semblance in a stranger's face:
Call each sweet spot a home to thee,
And ev'ry man God's family.
Art thou a Christian? mid the strife
Of years mature, and busy life?
Be active: for thy race is short,
Thy bark is hastening to the port;
Be cheerful: holy angels bear
An antidote to all thy care;
And let no pangs disturb a breast,
Prepared for everlasting rest.

SAGACITY OF ELEPHANTS.

From the Memoirs of Shipp.

There was in our encampment a very large elephant used for the purpose of carrying tents for some of the European corpse. It was the season in which they become most unmanageable, and his legs were consequently loaded with huge chains, and he was constantly watched by his keepers. By day he was pretty passive, save when he saw one of his species, when he roared and became violent; and during the moments of ungovernable frenzy, it was dangerous for his keepers to approach him, or to irritate his feelings by any epithets that might prove repugnant to him. On the contrary, every endearing expression was used to soothe and appease him, which, with promises of sweetmeats, sometimes succeeded with the most turbulent to gain them to obedience, when coercive measures would have roused them to the most desperate acts of violence. By night, their extreme cunning told them that their keepers were not so watchful or vigilant. The elephant here alluded to, one dark night, broke from his chains and ran wild through the encampment, driving men, women, children, camels, horses, cows, and indeed every thing that could move, before him, and roaring and trumpeting with his trunk; which is, with elephants, a sure sign of displeasure, and that their usual docility has deserted them. Of course no reasonable beings disputed the road he chose to take. Those who did, soon found themselves floored. To record the mischief done by this infuriated animal in his nocturnal ramble, would fill a greater space than I can afford for such matter. Suffice it, that in his flight, followed by swordsmen and spearsmen, shouting and screaming, he pulled down tents, upset every thing that impeded his progress, wounded and injured many, and ultimately killed his keeper by a blow from his trunk.

He was speared in some twenty places, which only infuriated him the more, and he struck away with his trunk at every thing before him. His roaring was terrific, and he frequently struck the ground in indication of his rage. The instant he had struck his keeper, and found that he did not rise, he suddenly stopped, seemed concerned, looked at him with the eye of pity, and stood rivetted to the spot. He paused for some seconds, then ran from the place from whence he had broken loose, and went quietly to his picket, in front of which lay an infant, about two years old, the daughter of the keeper whom he had killed. The elephant seized the child round the waist as gently as its mother would, lifted it from the ground, and caressed and fondled it for some time, every beholder trembling for its safety, and expecting every moment that it would share the fate of its unfortunate father; but the sagacious animal, having turned the child round three times, quietly laid it down again, and drew some clothing over it that had fallen off. After this, it stood over the child, with its eyes fixed on it; and if I did not see the penitential tear steal from its eye, I have never seen it in my life. He then submitted to be chained by some other keepers, stood motionless and dejected, and seemed sensible he had done a wrong he could not repair. His dejection became more and more visible, as he stood and gazed on the fatherless babe, who, from constant familiarities with this elephant, seemed unintimidated, and played with its trunk. From the moment, the animal became passive and quiet, and always seemed most delighted when the little orphan was within its sight.

Often have I gone with others of the camp to see him fondling his little adopted; but there was a visible alteration in his health after his keeper's death, and he fell away, and died at Cawnpore, six months afterwards.

Order is heaven's first law. God himself is the example of it; and by nothing does he bless his creatures more, than by the steadiness of the order of nature and the regularity of the seasons. What uncertainty is there in the ebbing and flowing of the tides? What deviations in the changes of the moon? The sun knoweth his going down and his rising up. Even the comet is *not* eccentric; in travelling the boundlessness of space, he performs his revolutions of fifty or a hundred years to a moment. And in all the works of God what seems disorder, is only arrangement beyond our reach. "For in wisdom he has made them all."

Hear the apostle: "Let every thing be done decently and in order." The welfare of your household requires that you should observe times. Every thing should have its season; your business, your meals, your devotional exercises, your rising, and your rest.

It is important to peace, and temper, and dilligence, and economy. Disorder also multiplies disorder. For no one thinks of being exact with those who set at naught all punctuality.

The same principle requires that you should keep every thing in its place. Subordination is the essence of all order and rule. Never suffer the distinctions of life to be broken down. All violations of this kind injure those below the gradation, as well as those above it. The relinquishment of authority may be as wrong as its exercises. He that is responsible for the duties of any relation, should claim its prerogatives and powers. How else is he to discharge them? Be kind and affable to servants; but let nothing divest you of the mastery. Be the tenderest of fathers, but *be* the father; and no sensible woman will, I am sure, be offended if I add, be the most devoted of husbands, but be the husband.

Jay.

Fire Insurance.—The Schoharie Republican relates a characteristic anecdote in the following style: A newly arrived son of the Emerald Isle, was "being" (as the phrase is) lighted to his lodgings in the cock loft of one of those Babel like Hotels common in New York. After ascending some dozen flight of stairs, Pat came all at once to a dead stand still. "Now, by the powers, hinney," said he, addressing his guide, who was likewise an Irishman, "I dos'ent budge anither inch;—for look you, should the edifice take fire, what is to become of Patrick O'Flam roosting half way up to the moon; No, no, I'd rather hang on a peg in one of the lower rooms—so I had!" "Now did you ever heart he beat o' that," said he with the light.—"Talk of the house burning up when its *insured*? That's an Irish bull, shure enough!" "*Insured!*" cried Pat, "why did'ent you tell me that before? So then, put ahead, my hearty, and I'll follow you, an' ye like it, to the top o' the chimney."

Tale for the Fashionable Lovers of Cheap Bargains.

The Prince Isoumou Kami had bought for one hundred kobans, (100*l.* sterling,) a sabre of great value. Delighted with the cheapness of his bargain, he ran to show it to his father, and told him the price. "I cannot conceive," said the father, "where you have picked up this sabre, or out of what well you have drawn it." (An expression used in Japan in reference to every thing that is sold for less than its value.) Isoumou acknowledged that it was dirt cheap, and seemed overjoyed with his bargain. His father soon made him ashamed of his exultation. "Such a bargain," said he, "proves that the seller is in distress, and that necessity compels him to dispose of his sabre. Does it become the prince of Ize, with an income of thirty-six thousand koku (36,000*l*.) thus to take the advantage of the misfortunes of another?" These words were uttered in so austere a tone, that the son, ashamed and confounded, went to seek the vender, and gave him one hundred kobans over and above the stipulated price.

Titsing's Illustrations of Japan.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st of April, 1829.

A
Joseph Armstrong
David Allison
Archibald A. Austin 2
John H. Atkins

B
John Bird
Caroline A. Burgwin
Richard Breeze
Frederick Baynes
Joshua Berry
Hellen D. Bond
Henry Boyle 2
Abigail Brown
William Bowls

C
Benjamin Crutchfield
Samuel Child
Ilay Copley
Sintha Clemmons
James Clark
Blake & Clayton
Lander Camel
Jesse Chamnes
Nash & Cole
Richard Christmas
Duncan Cameron
Richard Clinton 2
William Clark
James Cole
John W. Clark
Burrous Cheek

D
Anthony Dougharty

F
Mary Furgerson
Thomas Faucett
Stephen Frontis 2
Sally Flint
Thomas Faddis
James Fawcett

G
Elijah Graves
Catherine Goutch
Western R. Gales
David George
Wm. W. Gantt

H
John Horn
F. L. Hawks 3
Andrew Hunter
Nathaniel Hicks 3
Daniel Herring
Michael Holt
Winniford Hardee
James Horn
Canady Horton

J
Samuel Johnston 2
Stephen Justice
Benoni Jackson
Jesse James
Edward Jones
Mr. Justice
Susanna Jackson

K
James A. King
Joseph Kirkpatrick
Benjamin Kidd
F. J. Kron 2

L
Richard Ledbetter
John B. Lewis
Martin Laycock
David Lockhart

M
James Moore
Richard Marcom
James Mebane 2
John A. Mebane
Willie P. Mangum
James Miles

N
John Newlin

P
Nathaniel J. Palmer
M. A. Patrick
Hannah Porter
Mr. Peacock
John Payne
John Potterfield
Tempy Primrose
William Pipes

R
Nathaniel Revels
Frederick Reeves
John Roberts
William Rainey
George Roads

S
Presley H. Swinney
William Strayhorn
Gilbert Strayhorn
Sheriff Orange County
Hickman S. Slayton
Clerk Superior Court
John Stockard 2
John Stephens
Joseph Shaw

T
Thomas Thompson 2
John Taylor 2
Josiah Turner
Rebecca Thompson
Robert Tinnin
John Turner

W
Thomas Watts
James Ward
John Workman jr.
Rebecca Watson
Anson G. Williams
William Werritt
Patrick H. Winston

Y
Joel Yancey
David Yarborough 2

R. L. Cook, P. M.

April 7. 76—

NOTICE

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 23d inst. at the late dwelling house of James Jones, deceased, all his personal property, consisting of one horse, one cow and calf, fifteen hogs, corn, wheat, bacon, one new wagon and geer, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, one set cabinet and wagon maker's tools, a quantity of walnut plank and wagon timber, together with many other articles. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

John Jones, Adm'r.

April 1. 76 3wp

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity.

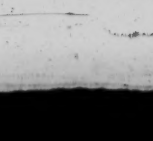
Adam Wrightsell and wife, ex parte. } Petition for sale of land.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for said county, made in the above cause, at March term last, I shall expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, before the court house door in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 26th day of May next, the same being the week of the County Court, the following tract of land, belonging to the heirs of Henry Wrightsell, deceased, containing two hundred and twenty acres, more or less, lying and being on Rock Creek, in Orange county. Bond and approved security will be required.

J. Webb, c. M. E.

March 17. 73—

GENERAL MARION.



THE celebrated horse GENERAL MARION, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Halifax county, about one mile south of the town of Halifax, and will cover mares at thirty dollars the season, payable 1st January next, twenty dollar the single leap, and fifty dollars to ensure, payable when the mare is in foal. Fifty cents to the groom in all cases. Feeding of mares paid when taken away. The season will terminate 1st August next. The best possible care will be paid mares that are left with the horse, at twenty-five cents per day; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

General Marion's great blood, performance on the turf, and celebrity as a foal-getter, are sufficient recommendations.

Nicholas M'Kenie Long.

March 25. 75—3wp

NORTH-CAROLINIAN

Will stand the ensuing season, at my stable in Hillsborough. For particulars see the bills.

Josiah Turner.

Feb. 10. 68—

State of North-Carolina.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1829.

John Lindley, and others, vs. *Charles Millikan and wife, and others.* } Petition for partition of land.

IT appearing to the court, that Charles Millikan and his wife, two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Millikan and wife to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Chatham county, to be held at Pittsborough, on the second Monday of May next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken as confessed against them.

Test, Thos. Ragland, c. c. c.

Price Adv. $2 75. 73—6w

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, April 8.		Fayetteville, April 9.		Newbern, April 4.		Petersburg, March 27.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	100 a	120	150 a	175	150 a	175	125 a	200
Apple,		35	37	40	45	36	40	45	75
Peach,		—		50	60	50	60	45	75
Bacon,	lb.	7	8	6	6½	5	6	6½	7
Beeswax,		22	25	20	22	20		22	25
Butter,		15		15	20	20	25	12	25
Coffee,		13	14	13	16	13	15	14	17
Corn,	bush.	45		45	50	28	32	45	50
Cotton,	lb.	8	8½	7	8¼	7⅞	8	7	9½
Candles, mould,		15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		85		70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	800		525	625	800	850	650	900
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	30	35	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	110	125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,		40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		10250	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6		6	7	6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30	33	32	33	30	32½	33	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		8½	9	8	10	7½	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	30	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		725	800	—		550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		125	150	120	125	150	200
West India,		110	112	70	80	80	95	100	150
New England,		35		45	50	40	42	36	37½
Rice,	cwt.	300		350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,		—		1000	1100	900	1000	700	750
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		80		80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,		50		80	90	55	60	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	875	1000	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		20	25	18	25	18	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,		—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,		—		120		125	150	—	
Young Hyson,		—		—		—		100	135
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		250	300	—		350	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	8		9	10	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		115		100		100	120
Whiskey,	gall.	30	33	22	25	35		30	33
Wine, Madeira,		—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,		—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,		—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,		—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,		—		70	80	100	120	—	

THE LADIES'

LITERARY PORT FOLIO;

OR FRIENDSHIPS OFFERING FOR EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR.

PHILADELPHIA

A LITERARY and Miscellaneous Repository; devoted to the Fine Arts, Sciences, Reviews, Criticisms; the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the dey, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenæum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburg Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget me-not, Keepsake, Amulet, and other Annuals.

The Port Folio is now published every week at $3 per annum, but (for the convenience of remittances,) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of $5. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLARK, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess," &c.—*Wellsburg (Va.) Gazette.*

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country,"—*Rockingham (Va.) Register.*

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications" &c.—*Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer.*

"The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage," &c.—*The N. Y. (Daily) Morning Courier.*

"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Register.*

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c.—*New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

☞ Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable journals in the United States, have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves

☞ New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell and Moore, engraved expressely for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume

A specimen of the above work may be seen at this office

March 11. 7 —

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1829.

Thomas Scott, assignee, vs *Francis L. Hawks.* }

UPON motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered by the court, that a judicial attachment issue and be levied on the effects of said defendant and that the same be advertised in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the defendant to appear and plead thereto, or judgment will be rendered against him at the next term of this court.

Test, J. Taylor, c. c. c

Price Adv. $2 50. 72—6w

GRAPE VINES.

MR. BLODGET presents his compliments to the public, and informs them that he has procured fifty-two sort of Grape Vines the spontaneous growth of the United States. Among the best flavored for making wine equal to the best Madeira, is the Scruppernong. He likewise informs the public that he has located a Vineyard in the vicinity of the city of Raleigh, on the stage road leading to Chapel-Hill, where he will furnish slips in the greatest quantity to those who may wish them.

January 13. 64—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves.

Jan. 6. 63—3w

THOMAS CLANCY & CO.

ARE now receiving their FALL SUPPLY of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. comprising a general assortment, which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any other house in the place, or at a small advance on a credit to punctual customers. Persons about to make purchases, are requested to call and examine for themselves before they purchase elsewhere.

Dec. 16. 60—

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity.

Elizabeth Marshall, widow, and Mary Marshall and others, children of Thomas Marshall, dec'd. ex parte. } Petition for sale of land.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity, made in this cause at March term last, I shall expose to public sale, before the court house door in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 26th day of May next, (the same being County Court week) the following tract of land, belonging to the heirs of the late Thomas Marshall, deceased, lying on Rock Creek, on the waters of Stinking Quarter, in said county, containing by estimation two hundred and thirty-eight acres, more or less. A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and approved security required.

J. Webb, c. M. E.

March 17. 73

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity.

John Hicks and others, ex parte. } Petition for sale of land.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity, for Orange county, made in the above cause, at March term last, I shall expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, before the court house door in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 26th day of May next, (the same being County Court week,) the following tract of land, belonging to the heirs of the late William Hicks, deceased, lying and being in said county on the waters of Eno River, adjoining the lands of John Walker, John Roberts, Joseph Allen and others, containing three hundred and ninety-nine acres, after laying off the widow's dower. Bond and approved security will be required.

J. Webb, c. M. E.

March 17.